

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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Protection or Free Trade?

Editor Advertiser:—The question of protection or free-trade is a political one and must be settled on that basis. The Democratic theory is that the American ideal of "equal opportunities for all" can be effected only through direct instead of indirect taxation. They affirm that wealth has been "unduly" concentrated in the hands of the few because of artificial and unfair opportunities created by protective tariffs and that wherever such enormous aggregations of wealth exist the burden of proof as to the legitimacy of the methods of accumulation rests with the possessors of the wealth and with no one else. The Democratic party says to the American captains of industry: "We believe that our version of equality of opportunities for all would have given us a smaller percentage of the 'unduly' rich and a much larger percentage of individuals who are 'comfortably well-to-do.'" The party affirms this and so advances theories incapable of proof, except by actual trial. They assume that the majority of the voters of the United States have had a political change of heart and are demanding reforms in the fundamental methods of taxation.

The Democratic party has complete control of all branches of the government for the first time in sixty-one years. The whole system of government is Republican and has been for two generations. Democracy has nursed along its tenets of political faith as an individual would nurse him ideals of immortality, clinging to them as ideals without ever having the chance to try them out—and rather hoping it would be postponed for a while. Suddenly circumstances make the ideal real. Alas, the ideal is no longer practical. The mirage fades and the purple desert of reality lies where the sweet lakes of illusion promised rest, refreshment and plenty.

The theory of democracy is built on a foundation of unproved assumption. In tracing the history of the party one must go back to Revolutionary days to find at its inception the influence of those ideals of "liberty, equality, fraternity" on which a little group of French philosophers and colonial theorists were going to build a palace of dreams. Men are born free. Certainly; but men are not born equal, never have been, and never will be. There is equality of opportunity but the equality of ability to grasp an opportunity does not exist and cannot be legislated into existence—even by an overwhelming vote of the majority in any community.

The Republican party affirms that greater average equality of opportunity can be fostered by means of protective tariffs which levy the cost of maintenance of government equally on all consumers of the articles so taxed, than by injecting the inquisitorial tax-gatherer into the national life. The Republican party has stood for what is and what will be, rather than what ought to be and what might have been. Its history has been one of constructive development with things-as-they-are, and its record of achievement is so interwoven through the whole fabric of the development of the United States as a great and prosperous world-power, that one would find it impossible to separate the one from the other. The whole machinery of national political and economic life is Republican, and it would take a full generation of continuous Democratic control to make it otherwise. The Republican party affirms that while there are great accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few individuals and corporations, these results do not imply unfair opportunity, and that the development of a group of such possessors of enormous wealth is not a bad thing for the country, that it is not illegal to become a millionaire; that the control of wealth is no more difficult than the control of those who have not acquired a surplus. The Republican party is not only in a position to affirm that its theories of government are benign—it has proved them.

The change from a system of indirect taxation to a direct one is bound to greatly increase the cost of the machinery of government. It will vastly increase the army of government employees. The last house of representatives was Democratic by a working majority of sixty-three. The house holds the responsibility for financial legislation and gave a good illustration of what this "return to Jeffersonian simplicity" means by passing appropriation bills totaling an excess of \$87,000,000 over any appropriations ever made by any Republican congress.

While the cost of "reform" is always high it looks as if reform carried to the extreme of "Jeffersonian simplicity" might prove extravagant to the point of bankruptcy.

The Republican party acknowledges that in some instances protective tariffs have been maintained at too high a level after the economic necessity for high protection had ceased to exist, but we maintain that where that situation arises it can find its best solution by the creation of a tariff board or tariff court similar in constitution and scope to such extra-judicial bodies as the interstate commerce commission, and that where over-protection has become a burden the tariff court can be given the authority to revise and amend, and confer the boon of immediate relief to the particular industry affected without the complete disturbance of all commercial enterprises for one, or two, or four years as under the present system.

We, of the Republican party, believe that it has been proved beyond the cavil of doubt that the system of indirect taxation through protective tariffs on imported goods is the only one which gives uniformity of opportunity to those who have uniform ability.

JARED G. SMITH.

Honolulu, June 18.

AUSTRALIANS INTERESTED.

That the Philippine independence question is agitating the minds of the Australians is evident from the following paragraph from the Sydney Bulletin:

"If the awful new President that Uncle Sam has elected carries out his purpose of granting 'independence' to the Philippines, there will almost certainly be big trouble close enough to Australia's door to give this country a feeling as if cold feet were walking down its back. The talky, fussy Filipino will be recognized as master of the country. He already has a parliament, and a plug hat with a feather in it, and thinks himself innumerable pumpkins. The ignorant, but infuriated Mohammedan Moro will proceed to cut the throat of this educated but superficial person. The handful of white people will refuse to be ruled by the brown folk, and will take the situation in both hands, and start a republic, and then put the country up to auction among those European powers that seem best able to supply a capable garrison. The Japanese will interfere in the interests of peace and in his general capacity as boss of the northern Pacific. And then there will be breakages—so many breakages that the crash of falling crockery will be heard from China to Peru."

HONOLULU, MANILA—ALL SAME.

The ignorance of the average mainland regarding the Philippines is the reason for a lecture given them, and the average American exporter in particular, by B. W. Cadwallader of Manila, in a

recent interview with the New York Times. Incidentally, the Manila man lectures the mainland exporter for the general ignorance that prevails regarding Hawaii as well.

"I have visited many export representatives in the last two weeks," said Mr. Cadwallader, "with a view to purchasing their products for sale in the Philippines. With few exceptions I found among them almost complete ignorance of the islands and the business done there. Most seemed to think that it was a very small market, and expressed great indifference about it. Not only that, but when I have told them that I wanted goods for sale in Manila, they would sometimes refer to that place as Honolulu. In other words, Honolulu, Manila, South America, and Cuba might all have been one and the same place, so far as they were concerned. Men here who have things to sell do not realize where there are opportunities, and do not seem to be looking for them."

RIDICULING THE WAR TALK.

With the recurrence of mass meetings in Tokio, we may expect a revival of the war rumors, despite the fact that practically every returning traveler from Japan informs us that there is absolutely no talk of war in that country among the people of average intelligence. In Hawaii there has been for weeks street-corner gossip in plenty regarding the malicious plans of the Japanese and one may locate a hostile Japanese fleet off the islands at any distance one may choose by simply going from one group to another. For a wonder, however, our old friend about Japanese companies drilling in the cane-fields by moonlight has not popped up.

The disreputable press of both the United States and Japan is publishing inflammatory articles, but the sane journals of each country have long since dropped any serious discussion of that phase of the international dispute and have started in to gently ridicule the yellow journalists. This is the best sign of all.

In Japan, as well informed a journal as the Japanese Advertiser of Tokio, now implores William Randolph Hearst not to start his war upon the Pacific until it is certain that the Balkan war has been concluded, urging him in the name of journalism not to bring upon the craft the terrible telegraphic expense of having to keep two wars upon the front page. It reminds the Hearst editors, also, that the available crop of war correspondents is busy and that any war described by amateurs would surely be what Sherman said it was. "Be sure you are off with old war before you are on with the new," is the Advertiser's advice.

A Washington editor, almost contemporaneously with the editor of the Japan Journal, takes this fall out of the Hearst journals: "As we understand the position of those of our fellow-citizens who have had cases of gonorrhea as a result of Japan's iterated protests and veiled threats, the Japanese are preparing to seize the Philippines, turn the same trick in the case of Hawaii, and then make a feint against San Francisco, and a real attack on Seattle, landing an army and taking possession of the town. From thence the invading force is to diffuse itself over the country, certainly over all of it west of the Rocky mountains."

"The plan of campaign did not originate down this way. Mr. William R. Hearst, a daring and skillful warrior every time the possibility of armed conflict is suggested and many times when it is not, evolved the plan of Japanese invasion, just as he has evolved similar plans for Germany in times past. While Mr. Hearst has not deigned to supply us with opinions from officers of the army or navy of his own country regarding the feasibility and probability of his plan of invasion's being adopted, several times he has published creepy stories of Japanese military organizations in California, trained veterans of war with Russia, drilling some eighteen or twenty hours a day, against that time when the Mikado shall call upon them to arise and strike the 'infidel dogs' who do not desire them for landlords and who even propose to make them ride in jim crow coaches. We have no doubt those alien veterans are at target practise every day or two, and the interest of the story would have been greatly heightened had it been mentioned that county courthouses in California are being used as arsenals and armories for the benefit of the foreign train-bands."

"The truth of the matter is, somebody is going to be woefully disappointed if Japan doesn't do something. Japan herself is responsible. She has talked so much about her honor, of which she claims an amount approaching a monopoly, and seems ready to have so much of it, scattered about on the Pacific Coast that California probably has stepped on some of it, that she should take some definite action looking to protecting or vindicating it."

"Meanwhile, it might be well for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan to find out definitely what Mr. Hearst and his fellow countrymen who insist that the United States would be the 'easiest thing' Japan could tackle, desire this country to do. If it be desired that we give the Japs the Philippines and Hawaii, and California and Oregon and Washington, there should be no hesitancy in saying as much. Or if Mr. Hearst and his allies are willing to compromise by allowing Japan simply to dictate our legislation and control affairs generally west of the Rockies, why not announce this basis of peace? "It is this terrible uncertainty which is killing us. Here we are, crouching in terror of the terrible visitation of the wrath which is to come upon us by way of Puget Sound, and those who could solve the problem of our wretchedness and induce Japan to make it easy for us, are dumb. There is nothing to show that they even have sought to have the police chiefs of Seattle and San Francisco assure us that their men are ready to grapple with disorder which might result from any Japanese attempt to carry out Field Marshal Hearst's plan of campaign."

BILLBOARDS IN YOKOHAMA.

The Japanese seldom do things by halves. Thus, when there were tourist complaints in the Kanagawa Prefecture, of which Yokohama is a part, that the presence of billboards was harming the appearance of the city from the standpoint of those who came to see its beauties, an order was immediately issued by the authorities that "the display of public places of advertisements that may cause unpleasant feelings to tourists" must cease. No sooner was the order issued than the Yokohama police got busy and everything that looked like an advertisement was pulled down. Now, the merchants have appealed to the authorities to allow a certain amount of outdoor advertising, provided it is kept well within bounds. This question, says the Japan Times of May 31, was then being considered. Yokohama appreciates what the tourist trade means and does not intend, evidently, to allow billboard despoilers to interfere with that trade. Honolulu business men are fast coming to the same appreciation and intention.

GETTING TIRED.

The question of the Democratic succession to the governorship of the Territory is getting to be about as tiresome a thing as has happened since the discussion of the mosquito breeding powers of the banana tree. In the opinion of The Advertiser, President Wilson and Secretary Lane are acting in this instance very much like teasing boys with a stick of candy. They have made the candidates from Hawaii "speak for it," lie down and roll over. About the only thing our candidates have not done is to play dead, and yet, not one today knows whether he is on the list of eligibles or crossed off, when he is to hear definitely concerning his case or what the administration plans include. The most exasperating thing to those in the ring is that, until the word is spoken, not a candidate dare open his mouth and talk naturally.

Speculating further upon the subject is about as useful as debating over which came first, the chicken or the egg?

One of the best "briefs" in defense of the Hawaiian sugar industry and against the Underwood free sugar plan which has appeared in print on the mainland is from the pen of a former Advertiser staff writer, Miss Mary Krout. It will appear in full in the Sunday edition of this paper.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Somewhat, whenever the relations between America and Japan are under discussion the Philippines are lugged in. "Let us get rid of the islands," say our so-called anti-imperialists. "They are a source of weakness to us, but would be a source of strength to Japan. As Japan wants them, let her have them, on the best terms we can secure. Then the bothersome question of Japanese immigration will be solved. Her surplus population will turn to the Philippines and forget the lure of this country."

This proposition is figuring in the present controversy, and cables from both Japan and Russia mention it. A Tokio newspaper suggests that Japan ask the cession of the Philippines in exchange for the exclusion of her people from America, and a secretary of the Russian embassy at this capital, now on leave at home, is quoted as saying that "the only course the United States can take that will prevent a violent race conflict on the Pacific Coast is the sale of the Philippines to Japan."

It is a safe assertion that we shall not sell, says the Washington Star. For these reasons: (1) The people of the United States would object; (2) the people of the Philippines would object, and (3) the great powers of Europe would object. Our presence in the islands is widely satisfactory. That of Japan would not be, but would lead to bitter strife. The aspirations of the educated and progressive Filipinos are for independence under a republican form of government, and the declared purpose of this country is to prepare them for that responsibility. Japan in control would forward no such end.

Coming from the Aguinaldo Aid Society of America this proposition has a peculiar tang. The McKinley administration was denounced by the anti-imperialists for "buying human beings at so much a head." As the price paid Spain for the islands was twenty million dollars, and the population was estimated at ten millions, the anti-imperialists declared that we had paid two dollars apiece for the Filipinos, and that the transaction was a disgrace to civilization.

And yet here they are, advocating a sale of the same population to Japan. They mention no figures. Do they think that human beings have "gone up" since 1898? What price should be put on the Filipinos to Japan? How much have they improved under our tutelage of fourteen years?

"We did not take over the Philippines without knowledge of their location, or thought of the burden. The American peace commissioners at Paris had the map spread out before them; and while the treaty they had negotiated with Spain was pending in the senate here discussion in that body and in the press of the country covered the subject of the responsibility proposed. And we took that responsibility with our eyes wide open."

WHY APPOINTMENTS ARE SLOW.

The Washington Herald, which is practically an administration organ, explains the delay in the administrative appointments and announces the awakening of the party leaders to the fact that the President meant just what he said when he announced that those seeking office must not only be good Democrats politically but good Democrats otherwise. "Leaders in congress seem to have come to the conclusion that the White House is 'square' in what it says about the fitness for preferment and that no one but those who are fit need apply for public position," says the Herald. "All active friends of position-seekers thus far held to the belief that any man who was honest and also was a good Democrat, if vouched for by the powerful in the party, ought to be good enough for any place. All this has been changed, and what is mostly in demand is ability, records, and character. Just about a dozen appointments have been made since Mr. Wilson entered upon his duties, because ability records in some cases have been quite difficult to obtain."

"Naturally a number of caustic remarks are heard on the hill, some saying that most of the men appointed have been the 'original' Wilson men. This is going too far, and these critics would find it a hard task to point to more than one or two 'original' Wilson men who were given preferment and were not able to qualify under the ability clause, set up by Mr. Wilson."

"What worries the old-line Democrats most is that after almost three months in office the new administration still permits hold-over Republicans to regulate its work. There are at least a dozen positions in the attorney general's department which Democrats would like to see given to the 'faithful.' Secretary Bryan has in his keeping hundreds of applications for high diplomatic posts in foreign countries, but he is wise and is urging the appointment of no man against the will of his chief. We are told that in the case of filling ambassadorial and ministerial posts the President is doing most of the thinking and selecting, but if this is so, he certainly has made little headway. Mr. Bryan urges no one, but presents applications and credentials to Mr. Wilson. Although he is secretary of state, the President has the sole right to be pleased."

THE TARIFF LOBBY.

Jersey City Journal:—Anyway, President Wilson seems to have a better eye for lobbyists than have any of the senators. He can "see 'em even where they ain't."

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin:—President Wilson "named no names" when he made his petulant remarks about lobbyists urging changes in the pending tariff bill. Senator Cummins purposes to give him an opportunity to make himself perfectly clear.

Albany Evening Journal:—And what are they that are promoting President Wilson's tariff bill? Are they not lobbyists, too? Syracuse Herald:—With all their pernicious activity, President Wilson will have to admit that those lobbyists in Washington aren't quite so much of a nuisance as though they were militant suffragettes.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It is not so much the "tooting" of the automobilists in the calm, still hours of the night that awakens the wrath of those who would sleep; it is the fool with a Claxton and the idiot with a siren whom one wants to bite up and spit out the pieces.

Charles Barron, popularly known as "Soapbox," announces that he is out thirty cents, the cost of two days' insertion of a three-line Want Ad in The Advertiser. He built a cottage for rent, put a sign in the window and waited for tenants. He waited a week and none came. Then he paid The Advertiser to run a little Want Ad for three days, at a total cost of forty-five cents. The next morning by nine o'clock he had fourteen tenants to choose from and had the best one of them in his house before nightfall, but he lost the next two days' advertising. The Want Ad does the work quickly.

By wireless we are told that Mr. Waller "has every confidence" that he will be named soon as Governor of Hawaii, by mail comes the information that Mr. Watson is "confident" that he will land the position; L. L. McCandless, by word of mouth, expresses his "confidence" in the outcome of his dash upon Washington. If the President had not so publicly proclaimed his purity in the "insidious lobby" matter and a few other things, we would be led to believe that he is the original "confidence man" of the Nation.

If Duke Kahanamoku has the opportunity his friends say he has of entering into a vaudeville contract under liberal terms, he is acting unfairly to himself if he turns it down, and his friends will be doing the lad a decided injustice if they advise against it. It will be just as honorable and just as praiseworthy for Duke to realize while he is able on his wonderful ability as a swimmer as it is for any other man to use the gifts possessed to the best, honest advantage. In Duke's case, he must choose between being a professional with money in the bank or soon being an ex-champion, without business, profession, trade or occupation except as a canoe boy. Those who are turning the champion's head with the glories of amateurism are robbing him of a future of comparative comfort. A professional or business man can afford to be an amateur athlete; but laurel wreaths will not buy poi for a boy in Duke's position, after his skill has gone with age.

CLOSING EXERCISES HELD AT MILL'S HALL

Estimated That 1000 Persons Attended Graduation Ceremonies at Mid-Pacific Institute.

Nearly 1000 persons gathered at Mills Hall yesterday afternoon to participate in the annual commencement exercises. It was a unique gathering, representing a half-dozen nationalities. Scattered throughout the audience might be seen the costumes of the Orient and those of the most fashionable representatives of the West. The graduates also represented several different nations, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Hawaiian. The program was most interesting interspersed with numerous musical selections rendered by the Kawaihau and Mills School Glee Clubs and the Mills School orchestra.

The stage was decorated with palms and great banks of green studded with white flowers. The pillars were festooned with vines and palm-branches, and the beautiful floral gifts made the scene a brilliant one.

The most interesting feature of the commencement was the graduation of the class in the high school course. They were the first to receive high school diplomas from this institution.

Organized Twenty-one Years. Mills School was started twenty-one years ago by Francis W. Damon in order to meet the needs of the Oriental people who wished to have their children educated in Honolulu, and at the same time have the advantage of a pleasant home life. The first school consisted of six students brought from different islands in the Territory by Mr. Damon and taught in his own home. From this small beginning, has evolved the magnificent buildings and property owned by the Mid-Pacific Institute in Manoa Valley which now ministers to the needs of over 300 students.

In addition to the high school graduation the grammar school departments of Kawaihau Seminary and Mills School presented certificates to twelve students, Principal MacCaughy presented the diplomas to the Mills graduates and Miss Frances Good, acting principal of Kawaihau Seminary, to the young women.

Principal MacCaughy spoke of the growth of the departments in the school during the past few years, and gave encouraging reports, especially of the commercial department which already has a promising junior class.

Much of the pleasure of the occasion was due to the efficient work of Prof. De Graec the conductor of the orchestra, and to Arthur Hudson, who has been training the Glee Club. Below is a list of graduates and the program:

Grammar School Program.
Processional—Chantons Victoire
..... Handel
Mills School Orchestra
Invocation..... Rev. R. E. Smith
In the Harbor We've Been Sheltered..... Vezzie
Kawaihau Glee Club
Astronomy in Hawaii..... Elizabeth Fuller
With a Shout and a Laugh..... Olds
Mills School Glee Club
The Ocean as a Friend.....
..... Eliza Kamakawiwoole
Sweetheart, Come Back to Me.....
..... From Taft's Song
Mills School Orchestra
Angels Serenade..... Braga
Mills School Orchestra
The Water Resources of Hawaii.....
..... Yong Woon Ow
A Summer Love Song..... Ashford
Merry June..... Vincent
Kawaihau Glee Club
Mills School, a Factor in the Peace of the Pacific..... Masaki Watanabe
Presentation of Grammar School Certificates.
Presentation of High School Diploma
Dr. Doremus Seudder
Benediction..... Rev. R. E. Smith
Recessional—La Francesea..... Posta
Mills School Orchestra.
List of Graduates.
Graduates from Mills High School:
Masaki Watanabe, Yong Woon Ow.
Graduates from the Grammar Schools:
Kawaihau Seminary: Lani Akina, Elizabeth Fuller, Eliza Hugo, Eliza Kamakawiwoole, and Eliza Yuen Nim.
Mills School graduates: Kunimatsu Tachibana, Tanehiro Miyake, August P. Kawelo, Park Pyeng Sun, Kingo Nakata, Chung Fong, Fu Fat Zane.

TARIFF UNCERTAINTY DELAYS IMPROVEMENT

The slump in sugar prices and the anxiety over the fate of the sugar tariff has caused a number of building propositions to be held up. Architects and builders state that since the legislation was started on sugar several important building contracts have been held in abeyance and nothing will be done until after congress concludes its debate.

Meanwhile, several new building projects have been proposed, but these are tentative and they will also await the result of the tariff tinkering.

The Brewer Estate, however, is proceeding with the erection of its new building in King's Park.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii—advertisment.